

THE BROAD AX

Published Every Saturday

In this city since July 15th, 1899, without missing one single issue. Republicans, Democrats, Catholics, Protestants, Single Taxers, Priests, infidels or anyone else can have their say as long as their language is proper and responsibility is fixed.

The Broad Ax is a newspaper whose platform is broad enough for all, ever claiming the editorial right to speak its own mind.

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NOTES AND COMMENTS ON THE DOINGS OF THE AFRO-AMERICANS IN NEW YORK

(Continued from page 1.)

Florence McClain were the stars. Many new songs destined to be sure hits were introduced. Next weeks show will be "A Fool There Was," featuring the talented Abbie Mitchell.

The new \$350,000 Colored Y. M. C. A. opened in a blaze of glory last Sunday afternoon. At the opening program Mr. James Weldon Johnson, Field Secretary of the N. A. A. C. P., delivered the feature address. Monday evening the principal speaker was Prof. W. E. B. Dubois, editor of the "Crisis."

Mr. Harold E. Simmelkjaer, eloquist, has been engaged to play a part with the famous Provincetown Players. He is the first and only Negro to appear with these famous amateurs who comprise some of the members of New York's first families.

The famous Fifteenth Infantry will not have the new army this year that was promised by Mayor Hylan and the Armory Board. When the tentative budget for 1920 was drawn up last week it was found to be \$368,000, the largest in the city's history and in order to not necessitate a rise in the tax rate heavy cuts were ordered. As the new army for the Fifteenth Infantry was to cost \$800,000, in the interests of temporary economy, it was stricken from the budget for this year at least.

A reunion and concert of the class leaders of Greater New York was held at Ethel A. M. E. Church last Thursday evening.

Major F. K. LaGuardia, Republican nominee for president of the Board of Aldermen, appeared but did not deliver a speech at St. Mark's Lyceum last Thursday as was advertised. Because of the inclement weather too small a crowd was present.

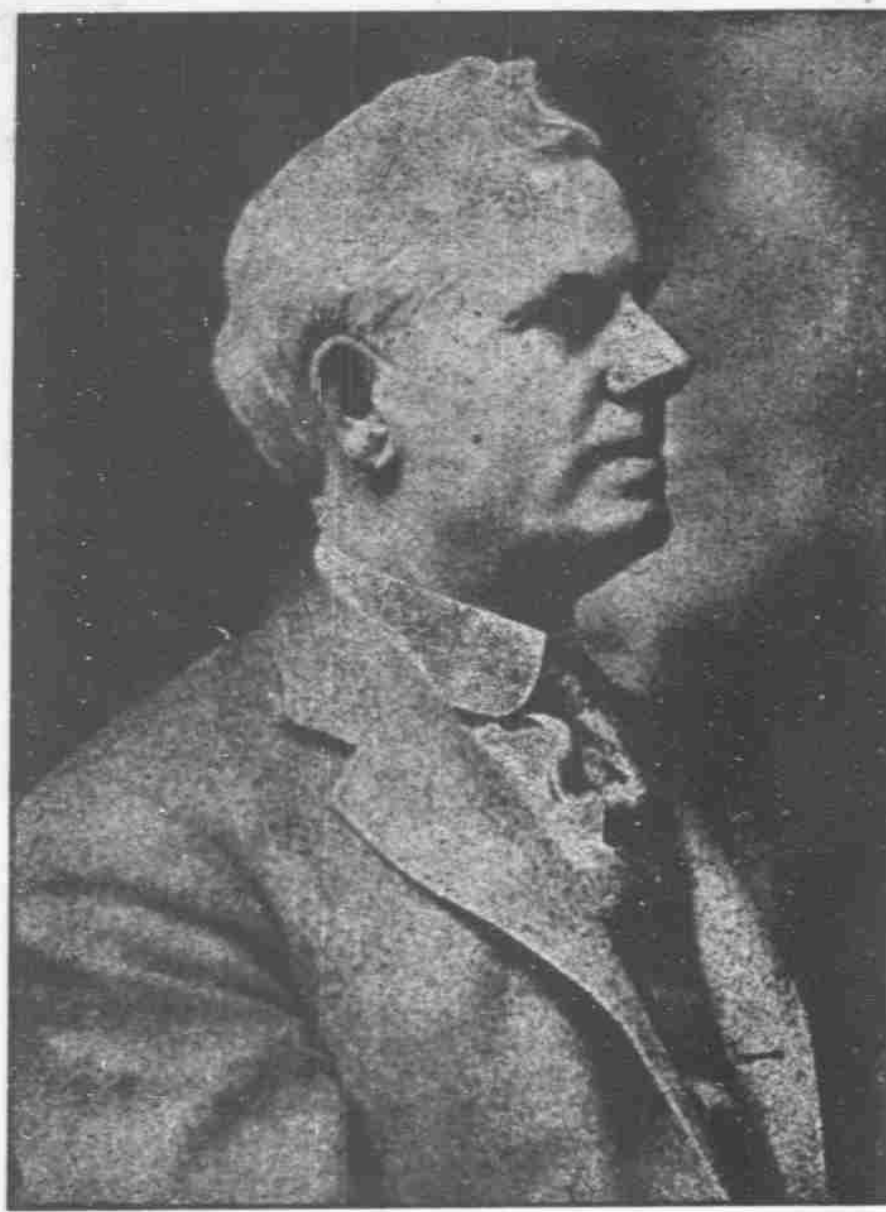
On Sunday, October 19th, Hon. George E. Wibene and Counselor James O. Thomas, Jr., addressed St. Mark's Lyceum on "The Enforcement of the 14th and 15th Amendments."

The political campaign was opened last Monday evening by a grand mass-meeting at Little Mother Zion Baptist Church, 171 W. 140 street. The speakers were Hon. Thomas G. Patten, postmaster of New York, Hon. J. Frank Wheaton, colored candidate for Assembly in the 19th District, Hon. Ferdinand Q. Morton, the colored Assistant District Attorney of New York, Hon. James D. Carr, William Bridges and others.

The United Civic League has endorsed the candidacies of Dr. Charles H. Roberts, George H. Harris and John Clifford Hawkins, the colored candidates on the Republican ticket.

Installation of Officers of the Phyllis Wheatley Home.

The public is cordially invited to attend the installation exercises of the following newly elected officers of the Phyllis Wheatley Home, Thursday, October 30th, at the Home, 3256 Rhodes avenue, at 8 p. m.: President, Gertrude Moore; 1st Vice Pres., Amanda Poole; 2nd Vice Pres., Basie Hughes; Rec. Sec., Ruth A. Smith; Cor. Sec., Violet Anderson; Treas., Rachel Orosa. Directors: Minnie Collins, Elizabeth L. Davis, Mattie Johnson-Young, Geraldine Withers, Violet Anderson.



Hon. Martin B. Madden.

Member of Congress from the First Congressional District of Illinois, who is with Hon. F. O. Lowden tooth and toe nail for President of the United States in 1920.

NOTES.

The Broad Ax may appear to be short of its usual quota of reading matter. This fact comes from the fact that the wife of the Editor has been desperately ill and is still in the extreme crisis of pneumonia, while the Editor himself is suffering from the effects of his ceaseless vigil and an attack of the prevailing ailment.

Many persons abroad have inquired of The Broad Ax as to the treatment of the colored people charged with assaults in cases growing out of the late unpleasant conflicts in Chicago. We have not the figures at hand but we have reliable information that the juries have been a bit more than fair in most of the cases. Of course there have been some cases in which the result was inevitable, but all in all the colored brother has been given a fair deal. Of course there have been many inquiries about the trials of white persons charged with rioting, but that is promised to come later. Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof is a good enough motto for the present. States Attorney Hoyne, who has been under fire by many of his political enemies, declares that no guilty man shall escape for any lack of the punch in the prosecution of those who disgraced Chicago, be they white or black.

There was a big banquet at the Morrison Hotel on Tuesday night, the 21st. All the big Democratic leaders were in attendance. It was given out that it was for the purpose of stimulating interest in the election of candidates for the Constitutional Convention and also for the siding in the election of two Republicans, Messrs. Struckman and Rush for Judges in November. Many excellent speeches were made, and among other things it was hinted that the organization might under certain conditions furnish to the great State of Illinois a Senator. The diners took the roof off when it was hinted that



Col. A. D. Gash.

One of the ablest and most brilliant lawyers in this city, who is a warm friend of the editor of this paper of long standing.

In the case of Isabel Davis vs. Abner Davis. A suit for alienation of her husband's affection, Col. A. D. Gash, attorney for plaintiff, obtained a judgment for the plaintiff of \$50,000 in the Circuit court before the Hon. Chas. M. Walker, Judge, two weeks ago. Last Saturday the Judge overruled a motion for a new trial and defendant prayed an appeal. We congratulate Col. Gash on his great victory.

Governor Deneen might be enlisted in the cause to assist in the Senate the great work to be done by President Lowden whose boom was launched in a great burst of applause. Among the colored men present were: Cols. W. E. Mollison and J. H. Johnson and Mr. Harvey A. Watkins, the big leader in the Deneen camp in the Second Ward.

On Monday evening last at the quarters of the People's Movement Club the former students of the colleges and schools managed by the American Missionary Association gathered for a reunion. The upper floors were packed with men and women and boys and girls, some of former years and some of yesterday, such as had attended Fisk, Atlanta, Straight, Tougaloo, Talladega, Tillotson, Hampton and incidentally Howard and some others which have affiliated with the A. M. A. Among the officials of the A. M. A. who were present were Rev. W. T. Holmes, President of Tougaloo near Jackson, Miss., and Mr. White General Secretary, who delivered charming speeches. It was significant that among those of yesterday were Dr. Allen A. Wesley, formerly of Fisk, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Mollison and several of their children. Mrs. Mollison is a graduate of Fisk, where both her husband and herself were students. Dr. Lawless, father of the M. D. of that name, is a field officer of the Association and has been honored by it for years. Dr. and Mrs. Oldham are also among the prominent attendants upon the function. Mrs. Mary A. Roberts Smith of the Urban League was a prominent Fisk graduate, prominent in the reunion. Miss Strayhorn, a student of the Chicago Conservatory, former Fisk student gave a piano recital which was a classic. Refreshments were served and all voted the evening a great success.

Among the hopeful of the times is the tendency of the young colored men of Chicago to incorporate business enterprises of various kinds. In our next issue we shall endeavor to give the names of the leading promoters of several that have received the charters from the State of Illinois.

The Broad Ax notes with gratification that all the lawyers and litigants who have to do with the court over which Judge William Fennimore Cooper presides speak in the very highest terms of his untiring patience, his great knowledge of human nature, his correct interpretation of the law and his supreme common sense in dealing with the delicate subjects of divorce and alimony in his branch of the Superior Court. Judge Cooper puts on no frills, but no one can put anything over on him. He gets at the very heart of every controversy and no complainant who deserves relief ever goes out without being given it.

MAKING STRIDES.

It is said that the revolution of the earth is going at such a rapid clip that we cannot possibly discern its motion. This is a very enigmatical idea. If it did not revolve, or rotate the moon and the stars would be put out of action in so far as they give light to our orbit. The seasons would be greatly corrupted, and perhaps there would be less heat on the earth's surface, consequently little or no vegetation, and maybe there would be either perpetual night or always day.

Just as we cannot see how fast the earth is moving, in the same proportion we can hardly note the rapid progress the Negro is making. But, believe me, the race is going some.

A WAY OUT.

A Suggested Solution of the Problem of Race Relations.

The National Urban League, with thirty local branches, endeavors to improve the conditions in cities where whites and Negroes live. A large part of its service relates to industry. The Negro constitutes one-seventh of the American labor supply. This justified him in asserting his rights to be considered an important factor in the stabilization of industrial unrest. With the Negro included the solution of the problem can be reached, we believe, through the recognition of the human relationship of labor and agreement as to wages, hours and other working conditions and recognition of unions. But, if the Negro be excluded, the problem must remain unsolved.

Permit us, as representatives of both races, and seeking their co-operation, to set forth our plans and policies for the ensuing year:

Regarding the migration of Negro labor from the South to the North, we affirm it is the right and duty of every man to seek more promising opportunities and a fairer measure of justice wherever he believes they can be found.

We shall continue to discover and create industrial opportunities for Negroes and to serve as a Bureau of Information to the Negro who seeks wider opportunities in industry, and to employers seeking a new and dependable source of labor.

Regarding the efforts of Southern planters and business men on the plea of improved conditions, to secure the return of Negroes, we shall be glad to investigate such reported and promised conditions and to publish our findings for the benefit of Negroes who desire the information. They, then can decide for themselves whether they should return.

We stand ready to co-operate with responsible, fair-minded organizations or bodies of men, in the North or the South, whenever they publicly announce, for districts in which they have known influence, policies which we feel justified in accepting as guarantees:

1. That working and living conditions of Negroes will be fair and decent.
2. That transportation accommodations for Negroes will be equal to those provided for white people.
3. That adequate educational facilities will be provided for Negroes.
4. That the Negro will be given fair treatment, and be protected in buying and selling.
5. That the life and property of every Negro will be protected against all lawless assaults.
6. That the Negro will be assured of equal justice in the Courts.

We also believe that the Negro should be assured all his other constitutional rights.

Employers have heretofore given Negroes meager opportunities for advancement, and the wages and labor conditions of Negroes have been far below the American standard.

Organized labor has given Negroes scant consideration and often no encouragement.

But in spite of the grinding of the Negro between those upper and lower millstones, his faithfulness and industry, in taking advantage of the opportunity the war brought, have forced him upward into new branches of skilled labor. Many schools, recognizing this, have established new industrial courses to educate young Negroes for skilled trades. We recommend to employers that they train in the shop their unskilled Negro laborers in the skilled trades. Negroes are making good in the better opportunities. They realize their future is not hopeless, as heretofore. They are becoming eagerly ambitious.

We believe in the principle of collective bargaining, and in the theory of co-operation between capital and labor in the settlement of industrial disputes and in the management of industry. But, in view of the present situation, we advise them to take jobs as strike-breakers only where the union affected, has excluded colored men from membership. We believe they should keep out of jobs offered in a struggle to deny labor a voice in the regulation of conditions under which it works.

But, we believe the Negroes should begin to think more and more in the terms of labor group movement, so as ultimately to reap the benefit of thinking in union. To this end we advise Negroes to organize with white men whenever conditions are favorable. Where this is not possible, they should band together to bargain with employers and with organized labor alike.

With America and the whole world in labor turmoil, we urge white and black men, capital and labor, to be fair and patient with each other while a just solution is being worked out.

Mrs. Irene Goins, Pres. City Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, has just returned from Detroit, Mich., who went as a delegate to the National Urban League Convention, and was the only representative of the National Women's Trade Union League of America. For the first time in the history of our race has an honor so worthy been conferred upon one of our races.

WHY MEDICAL SCHOOL INSPECTION.

The protection and conservation of the health of the school child can only be accomplished through the means of medical school inspection.

The herding of children together in class rooms and the unpreventable close association create conditions favorable for the spread of the communicable diseases. This means that the child who leaves its home well, frequently is sent back to that home with a disease which it in turn passes on to other members of the family. Medical school inspection, properly performed, tends to prevent and certainly does reduce the number of cases of this kind.

On the other hand, it is true that not infrequently contagion is carried from the home into the school. But more frequently it will be found that the school room is the source from which most of such cases originate. It is, then, a little bit hard to understand why some parents are opposed to medical examination of their children in school. As a matter of fact, all parents have their right to demand that their children be returned to them in as good physical condition as they were when they entered the school.

In other words, the school room should not be so conducted as to be an agency for the spread of disease throughout an entire community. And this in brief is the why of medical school inspection, which properly carried out with teachers and parents co-operating as they should, means clean, safe class rooms and school children free from the army communicable diseases so common to child life.

Supplementing this important work of preventing the spread of disease, and really forming an inseparable phase of medical school inspection, is that of physical examination of the children for those handicapping defects, such as defective vision and hearing, bad teeth, adenoids, diseased tonsils, etc., which impair the child's vitality, retard its progress in its studies and often seriously affect its vigor and usefulness in future years. It is in this phase of public health work that the hearty, intelligent co-operation of the parents is needed. And not until that has been obtained can medical school inspection be made to give to the people of Chicago, the service it could and should give for the highest and best conservation of the health of the school children of Chicago.

No mother now need be afraid of diphtheria. Vaccination with toxin-anti-toxin prevents it. Consult your family doctor and protect your little ones against this dreaded disease, which killed forty-seven children in Chicago last month.

You cannot raise healthy children in unhealthy homes. Proper housing with an abundance of fresh air and sunshine, with clean, attractive surroundings, all contribute mightily to bodily health and vigor.

Play for grown ups means simply recreation or relaxation from a daily routine. Play for children means much more. It means growth and development for both body and mind, the gaining of life.

The life and habits of a community should be so regulated that the few shall not be able to harm the many.

FIRST ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN LEGION OF ILLINOIS.

The first State Convention of the American Legion of Illinois met at Peoria, Ill., October 17 and 18 last. Col. Milton J. Foreman of Chicago was elected permanent Chairman.

After the appointment of several committees Col. Henry Riley late Commander of the 144th Field Artillery Regiment of the Rainbow Division gave an interesting and informing lecture on the "American Legion of the Future." Among other things he emphasized the fact that the Legion must serve all the people of this country and that it is too great an organization to be hampered by the petty jealousies and prejudices of any individual or group of individuals, that the Legion must stand for 100 per cent Americanism and a square deal for all the citizens of this country regardless of their blood or race.

There were more than 100 delegates present. Every section of the state being represented, but of this number only one was from our race—Earl R. Dickerson, who was the delegate from the George L. Giles Post of Chicago.

Resolutions Passed.

Resolutions asking Congress to promptly consider the needs of disabled soldiers, to provide for better opportunities for them under the Vocational Bill and to give to all ex-service men regardless of rank in the Army a bonus on the basis of a stipulated sum for each month of service were passed. Another resolution requesting the Ministry of all churches throughout the State to observe November 9, 1919, as American Legion Sunday by dedicating their sermons on that day to lauding the ideals for which this great organization of ex-warriors stands.

Future of the Legion.

The session of Peoria convinced the writer that the Legion is destined to play a great part in the furtherance of Democracy and fair play in this



Hon. B. H. Lucas.

Chairman of the committee embracing parts of the Second Ward and the First Ward, which is boosting Col. F. A. Denison for delegate to the Constitutional Convention from the First District of Illinois.

state and in this country. This fact makes it imperative for all of our men, eligible for membership, to join at the earliest possible moment so that they may be assured always of strong representation. Men wishing to join this may apply at the Soldiers and Sailors Club, 3291 S. Wabash avenue, Headquarters George L. Giles Post.

A PLAN FOR A NATIONAL RACE DEFENSE OFFERED TO COLORED RACE.

WE YOUR COMMITTEE ON A Plan for National Race Defense, beg to submit for your consideration the following recommendations:

1. First we recommend a nationwide chain of Equal Rights organizations, knitted together in actions by states formed into state equal rights bodies, or leagues; said state leagues to be composed of the federation of all local leagues in the respective states; all joined together in a national body, to be by the race and for the race for the equal rights and self-defense of the race against injustice, all race discrimination, race proscription, race segregation and violence to the race; all of the above named bodies to be kept in touch with a national headquarters.

2. We further recommend that all rules, plans and instructions for organizing local and state leagues be furnished by the league and from the National headquarters. All literature giving instructions relative to organizing and running state and local leagues must be supplied from national headquarters and all such state and local leagues must be governed by instructions given in such literature.

3. Further, we recommend the raising of a League Fund, to be known as the Race Defense Fund, to be raised primarily from race individuals and race organizations, said Race Defense Fund to conduct the general campaign work of the League.

(A) For supporting a national headquarters, traveling expenses and salary of an executive secretary whose special business it will be to conduct the campaign of the League for rights.

(B) Salary for support of a National Organizer including expenses for travel.

(C) For support of legislative headquarters at Washington, D. C., to watch for hostile legislation including all necessary expenses for same.

(D) For covering incidental expenses of the general management of a vigorous campaign for equality of rights for Colored Americans.

4. We further recommend that all money raised by the Financial Secretary for the League and all money collected by the National Organizer be deposited with the National Treasurer who shall pay out the same only as ordered by the League through its national executive officers.

5. An executive Financial Board consisting of the National Officers and the Chairman of the National Executive Committee who shall direct the expenditure of surplus funds that might be in the National Treasury.

For it is now time for the Colored American race to throw off their dependence on others and rise to development of self-dependency capacity as a group against denial of liberty and equality of rights.

Respectfully submitted,

BYRON GUNNER, N. Y.

A. H. STEVENS, D. C.

W. C. BROWN, D. C.

N. S. TAYLOR, Miss.

J. C. RANKS.

JACOB MOORE, S. C.

This plan was proposed and adopted at the twelfth annual meeting of the National Equal Rights League, and is earnestly suggested to the race, the League being 11 years old, of proven capacity. Executive headquarters are at 34 Cornhill, Boston, Mass. W. M. Trotter, Secretary, which furnishes information and literature, and by notifying same and notifying the National Organizer, Rev. B. N. Murrelle, St. Paul, Minn., all local leagues come into the national body. Only by such a rain of bodies of our own will the race be qualified to insist on being considered for World Democracy. N. S. Taylor was elected president, J. L. Neill, Rec. Sec'y., M. W. Spencer, Treas., Rev. C. M. Tanner, Wash. D. C., Financial Sec'y., and Director of Financial Drive with headquarters at 1827 K. St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

C. F. Kennedy.

The popular and efficient Deputy Coroner of Cook County.

Among the loyal and trust-worthy men who took a large part in the investigation of the recent riots and the causes of deaths accrued as a result of same is the name of Mr. C. F. Kennedy.

Mr. Kennedy, the personal deputy of Coroner Peter M. Hoffman, has been connected with his office for many years and is thoroughly acquainted with the work of that office and the investigations into the causes of deaths that came to it recently.

We especially note the activity of Mr. Kennedy in the recent riot cases. It is said by Attorney A. L. Williams,



C. F. KENNEDY.

and the Attorney General and State's Attorney's offices, that Mr. Kennedy should be congratulated for his impartial and earnest efforts put forth to bring out the true facts of the 38 deaths growing out of the said riots.

The Colored people should feel proud to know that through his efforts, with those of the Coroner, that they were fairly treated, and that justice and equity through his investigations were meted out to them, and as a result of his work and that of the office, the colored people were saved from having to defend numerous persons charged by the police division as having been parties to the commission of crimes.

Attorney A. L. Williams, who represented the Cook County Bar Association and the Peace and Protective League, gives the highest commendation to Mr. Kennedy for his unbiased efforts and says that he wishes that there were millions of such Kennedy's among the people of this country, and if there were there would be less talk of the race problem.